Silver City N. M. Feb. 20.

Acc. Febr 28
ans. m. 17

Dear Doctor; Your post-card has been received. Junip.
I shall stay in Silver City and botanize hereabouts, the whole of the coming season.
Your party must not fail to make me a visit! Indeed, it will not be a mile out of your way as I infer from what Dr. Parry wrote me, of the plan of your movements.
Juniperus pachyphlaea often supports the *Phoradendron juniperinum*, and how I could have overlooked the plant in '77 is a mystery. I shall watch for the flowers.
Have you got out any new monographs in the last year or two? Have seen none.

E. L. Greene.

POSTAL CARD.

U.S. POSTAGE

ONE CENT

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

SILVER CITY
FEB
21
N. MEX.

ST. LOUIS MO.
FEB
28
9 A.M.
RECEIVED

Dr. Geo. Engelmann
[illegible]3. Locust Street
St. Louis
Missouri

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MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

Rec April 25
Ans same day

Silver City, New Mexico
April 12. 1877.

My Dear Doctor,

Your favor of the 14th ult sent to Tucson has been there, and has come back over 215 miles of its journey to find me in New Mexico. Silver City is in the south-western corner of the territory. It is probable that I shall remain here during the spring and summer. I have not a book or a paper on botany with me and so I can do nothing at all in the way of determining for myself what the things are which I find here, but so long as I remain I shall do my best at making specimens in as complete shape as I can.

Ever since I arrived at Apache
Pass in Eastern Arizona I
have been ready to contend
that my little Cañon City oak
is not a form of Q. undulata.
At the point above named I
fell in with abundance of
what to me appears to be
precisely the same bush. It
was in flower at the Pass when
I was there two weeks ago, and
looked just as in Colorado. But
it exists there not only as the
little bush, but in larger forms
some of the trees attaining the
height of 30 ft with a trunk
2 ft through, and in that larger
form i.e. as a tree it stands a
most decided black oak. Q. Emoryi Cups
very small, acorns with kernel
not seen. But the thing is
sufficiently common right
here about Silver City in all
shapes and will be in flower
in a week or two, as is also

what I suppose to be the same
white oak which I sent you
winter twigs of from S. Cal.
Can you send me by mail at once
another copy of your recent
paper on oaks? I would have
brought my own along but I
had little idea of stopping for
any length of time in any of these
regions when I set out to come
across this way: besides if I
began putting into my little
valise botanical papers I
should not have known where
to stop. This is my apology
for asking for the paper. It will
if I can get it, aid me much in
my efforts to investigate here.
I have seen at Silver City the
finest Juniper occident? I have ever
met with. It has the bark
of a white oak in appearance
grows thirty or forty feet high
and I measured one trunk
that was more than fifteen

feet in circumference, and they tell me I may find much larger specimens of the species than that. The berries are large green & sweetish. Is this the one you mention on the outside of your letter (I do not make out the specific name)? If it is I can easily send you any desired quantity of berries by mail. Trusting that it is the same I will gather seeds in a day or two so that they shall be ready for mailing in case you tell me it is the one you want.

The *white oak* trunk is a most remarkable characteristic. The mimicry is *complete*.

As Ever Yours
E. L. Greene.

P.S. This will be a poor point from which to study Opuntiae
Too great altitude: 4000-5000 ft.

Rec May 9th
Ans same dy - P.E.

Silver City, New Mexico
April 27. 1877.

Dear Dr. Engelmann:

I mail herewith some specimens of the evergreen black-oak which I mentioned in my letter of the 12th inst. They were taken from a number of trees and bushes of different sizes growing on one of the hill-sides near by. You will perceive that the tree sheds its leaves at the time of flowering. Whether my cañon City bush, which I so strongly suspect of being identical with this, did so or not I can not say. I hope you will have time to compare the specimens and send me a postal card with an opinion. I hear of a deciduous white oak in this region; (Q. undulata?) but have not seen it yet. The evergreen white oak associative with the one I now send is not yet quite in flower. You shall have specimens of that too as soon as I can send them; and then is a probability that I will be here to get you fruiting specimens of all. This I now send will be No. 1118. of my distributed collection if I do distribute sets again at the end of the season.

As Ever Yours

E. L. Greene.

Rec May 23
Ans same day

Silver City. N. M.
May 9. 1877.

Dear Doctor:

I received a letter from you yesterday with no date asking for specimens of the Juniperus. I will enclose two twigs thereof. One of them has last year's fruit and one has the young unformed of this season. They were taken from the same branch. The old fruit is yet firmly persistent on all the trees, and I have never seen a juniper which bore such an abundance of berries. It can not possibly be J. californica. That has the fibrous bark common to most species of the genus. This has bark very light colored and broken by circumferential crackings (if such a phrase may have meaning) so as to look just like the bark of an oak tree - nothing fibrous about it. But you shall have a piece of the wood with bark even if the mail will carry it: We have another Juniperus here with fibrous bark and purple berries; but no fruit is now to be found. This is called cedar: the other I send you twigs of

is called juniper by the woods-men.
Thus they distinguish them.
I have seen no Coniferae but the
P. edulis & P. ponderosa. But on those
Mogollon Mt's & the Mimbres range
which I see in the north & north
west, with snow on them, must
have other species; yet how can I
get them? No man dares go out
of town at all alone, and no
party of prospectors well armed venture
into those mountains now. The
Apaches are everywhere this Spring.
I have still more to say about oaks.
Have now seen the broad, deeply-lobed
-leafed white oak. It is not yet
in flower or leaf; looks as if it might
be Q. macrocarpa, but is of course
not that species, though perfectly
deciduous and a white-oak
More about them by & by. Dasylirion
To what genus belong these leaves
of which sections are enclosed.
Not Yuccas nor Agaves! Very
common here, yet I know nothing
about what they are called.
As Ever Yours. E. L. Greene

Rec^d May 23^d
Ans same day

Silver City, May 19. 1877.

(Being in camp [illegible] [illegible] pencil [illegible])

My Dear Doctor:

The paper on Oaks came yesterday after I had mailed my letter. Now I see that you make the Q. oblongifolia (var. of which I sent twigs from S. Cal. and of which I now enclose a flowering twig from Silver City (the Mt. hills) a var. of Q. undulata, but I do not believe that conclusion will hold. The Rocky Mt. bush is a bush, this a tree with a trunk 1°-3° in diameter. The leaves of the Rocky Mt. bush turn red in autumn and fall off. Those of this are green and persisting until the time of flowering in Spring. But still less can this be specifically identical with the large deciduous white oak of this region, which, also, if not certainly, seems to make one of [illegible] undulata in your [illegible]. The bark and wood are very different. The deciduous one

is more a "scrub" here. The young
or smaller trees are slender straight
and sterile. I find no flower buds
on trees under twenty feet high.
Q. oblongifolia however does bear
flowers at all sizes, and by the
way has leaves very variable as to
the margins. as I will show you
specimens by & by.
The No 1118. I suppose will be Q. Emoryi
without doubt. You ask why I
call it a black-oak. I answer
because I never saw an oak with
blacker trunk than it has, or
is the more decidedly black-oak-wood.
It is always clearly distinguishable
from Q. oblongifolia by that mark
alone, as well as by its dark-green shining foliage.
It is often two feet in diameter
near the ground and 30 ft high.
Yours as always

E. L. Greene.

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BOTANICAL
GARDEN

Rec June 19
Ans — 22

Silver City. N. Mexico
June 5, 1877.

Dear Doctor;

I sent you on yesterday a postal card to tell you there are no traces of biennial fruiting in Q. *Emoryi* at this locality. I also sent a box of fresh specimens of the *Junipers* some of which will I trust prove to you that the fruit is two years in ripening i.e. the branches showing *last* year's unripe berries *below* and *this* year's 1/4 grown ones *above* the others. This afternoon I am going out to get a section of the wood and bark of this species to send you. I would not say it resembled a "pine" as to its bark, but a white oak, as I have said before, and as you will see for yourself. It is a "big thing". I measured one at three feet from the ground and found its circumference fifteen feet and three inches! A very useful tree in this country. I send now some flowering specimens of the oak which I am willing should go with Q. undulata. They are from two different trees, but both trees indeed. The bushes are all over the hills, and the trees also; both fruit bearing and variable as to outline and margin of leaf; but there are no large leaves here and no lobed-leaves! The bark of this when it gets to be a tree is close and smooth (for an oak) and of a very light ashy gray. Its habit as a tree is low, with very numerous fine branches, making a round or flattened very compact head. Now the broad-lobed-leaved tree is only a tree; instead of a fine light colored outer bark, it

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has coarse bark the most
dark-looking of any white
oak known to me, and its
branches are few and large.
Altogether it closely resembles
the Q. macrocarpa of Wisconsin.
I am very confident if you could
see the two trees you would
never consent for both to go into
Q. undulata. But I will see
if I can furnish you with the
material that must convince
you. The flowers of the deciduous
broad-leaved one however, must
have escaped me. I ought to
have gone up the mountains after
them three weeks ago, but had
no opportunity.

There is one Hagar tree, and I
guess only one. I will look for
Arceuthobium. No Yuccas
but Y. angustifolia, and Y. baccata.
The other Juniperus is now
showing its young fruit.

I will send a box of that before long. You need not take the trouble of enclosing postage stamps. I am poor to be sure, and bound to continue so, as long as I persist in tearing about these western wilds instead of accepting advancement in the Church. But I am happier here. Your letters are highly prized, and these little sendings of mine to you sum up no considerable sums of postage.

As ever Sincerely Yours

Edwd L. Greene.

To Dr. G. Engelmann

St. Louis, Mo.

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Rec June 30th
Ans same day

Silver City, N. M.
June 17. 1877.

My Dear Doctor:-

Is this Quercus hypoleuca? I suppose it must be. I found it on the mountains near Georgetown, Grant Co., N. M. Unhappily I could find but two small bushes, neither of which bore any trace of flower or fruit. The biennially-fruiting Juniperus is now in fine state. Trees loaded with last years berries have none of this years. Those with ~~many~~ few of last years have many of this years growth, and those with a moderate load of last years have an equal number of this years; the latter now about one third grown.

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Are there other biennial-fruited Junipers?

Yours sincerely
Edw^d L. Greene.

To Dr. G. Engelmann.

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Rec Aug 1st 15
Ans. — / 26. & 27

Creswell, Colorado, Aug [illegible]

Dear Doctor,

Your letter of June 23, and the postal card of the 30th, both reached me only after I had left Colorado City, and were then before me. It is [illegible] impossible for me to find answers to [illegible] questions about trees &c of that region.
The largest specimens of Juniperus [illegible] perhaps forty feet high. The [illegible] a branch with the [illegible] piece of bark [illegible]. The [illegible] length, and of the fact that it easily [illegible] (the [illegible] under cloud [illegible] falling off if rubbed) if you [illegible] a drawing of the tree [illegible] you would certainly [illegible] a [illegible] strange if you did not know where it came from; but [illegible] all disappeared from the fragments I sent you.
About the [illegible] I can not say [illegible] I have [illegible] for I was not [illegible] concerning the [illegible]. The [illegible] of that region I am satisfied is the same as

that grows in southern Colorado. The trees in S. N. M. are sometimes very large, but not otherwise different. I saw the thing in many places along the Rio Grande, and then traced it for hundreds of miles to where I first had seen it in Colorado, but I can not adopt in my own mind the conclusion that that small leaved tree ought be included in the same species. Not to mention the margin of the leaves (for in that respect they vary greatly) the leaves of the one are small and not only pubescent more or less, but always glaucous, and always persistent until the appearance of the flowers in spring.

The broad leaved are here smooth bright shining green, which fall in autumn; and the wood of this is so tough as to be employed exclusively for ox bows by the Mexicans, and for other purposes where a [illegible] wood must be had. But the wood of the small leaved is brittle and worthless except for fuel.

In the remarks on the S. Colo. forms you mention the fact that the small and low leaved, or rather [illegible] found at the higher points while the broad leaved and larger specimens are found near the plains. I have observed not this in Colo. But [illegible] with the other [illegible]

Here the large trees with the big [illegible]
[illegible] grow away up in the mountains only,
and the one with small leaves persistent & glaucous grows
low down only. Both are trees, the large leaved
one always a tree of fruit bearing, the other
bears fruit at all sizes and when a tree I saw a
whole different habit, a flattish spreading tree
like Q. agrifolia in Cal. I wish I could get into
your herbarium for a while, and see what you
have there! I do not see how this can all be
Q. undulata, though of course you ought to know
and I ought to submit.

Q. hypoleuca is evergreen! I have on the road
mountain specimens that show it so, i.e. with
leaves of the three past seasons' growth all on.
Late June specimens of Q. Emoryi and the oaks
are on the way by ox team, but when I will get
them, Quien sabe?

The Agave was large, paniculate with very
many short leaves all very thick and rigid.
Flowers are [illegible] but nothing [illegible]
[illegible] grows very abundantly on sides of
mountains. One who walks under the [illegible] at
flowering time is liable to have [illegible]

apparently abundant in fruiting [illegible] one corner of [illegible] of which, as if [illegible] large head upon a stalk. Somewhere I have seen a specimen or two of an Arceuthobium found on Pinus edulis, a thing you have several times noticed [illegible] look for but which I did not see until I came to Taos, and only a little of it there. I thought it was to be a small thing, but it is really rather [illegible] not so large as robustum but of different appearance from that species.

You did not join the great party! I also missed seeing them. They were out of [illegible] before I got here. My address will soon be Creswell, Colo.

Very Truly Yours

Edward L. Greene

Rec'd March 19th
Ans'd

Beloit, Wis. March. 18 1878.

My Dear Doctor;

Your postal of Jan 8th came to me from Creswell a week ago. I had hoped to see you long before this. But can not yet say how soon I g can get to St. Louis. Am very anxious to see the "new publications." If you have not yet mailed them to Creswell, please send copies at once to 55. 5th Avenue Chicago. Am lecturing on Arizona! Shall not go back westward before midsummer

E. L. Greene

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POSTAL CARD.

U.S. POSTAGE

ONE CENT

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

Geo. Engelmann M.D.
3003 Locust St.
St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
MAR 19
9 A.M.
RECEIVED

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Herbarium of Harry N. Patterson,

OQUAWKA, Henderson Co., Ills., Aug 18, 1878.

Dear Doctor:

I perceive I shall not be able to make St. Louis in time for the meeting of the Association. But I hasten at this late hour to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation, and to express the hope I entertain of being able to visit you later in the season, when I can perhaps have you more to myself than could be when there are so many others of our fraternity likely to be sitting at the feet of our "Gamaliel"! Very Sincerely Yours

Edwd. L. Greene.

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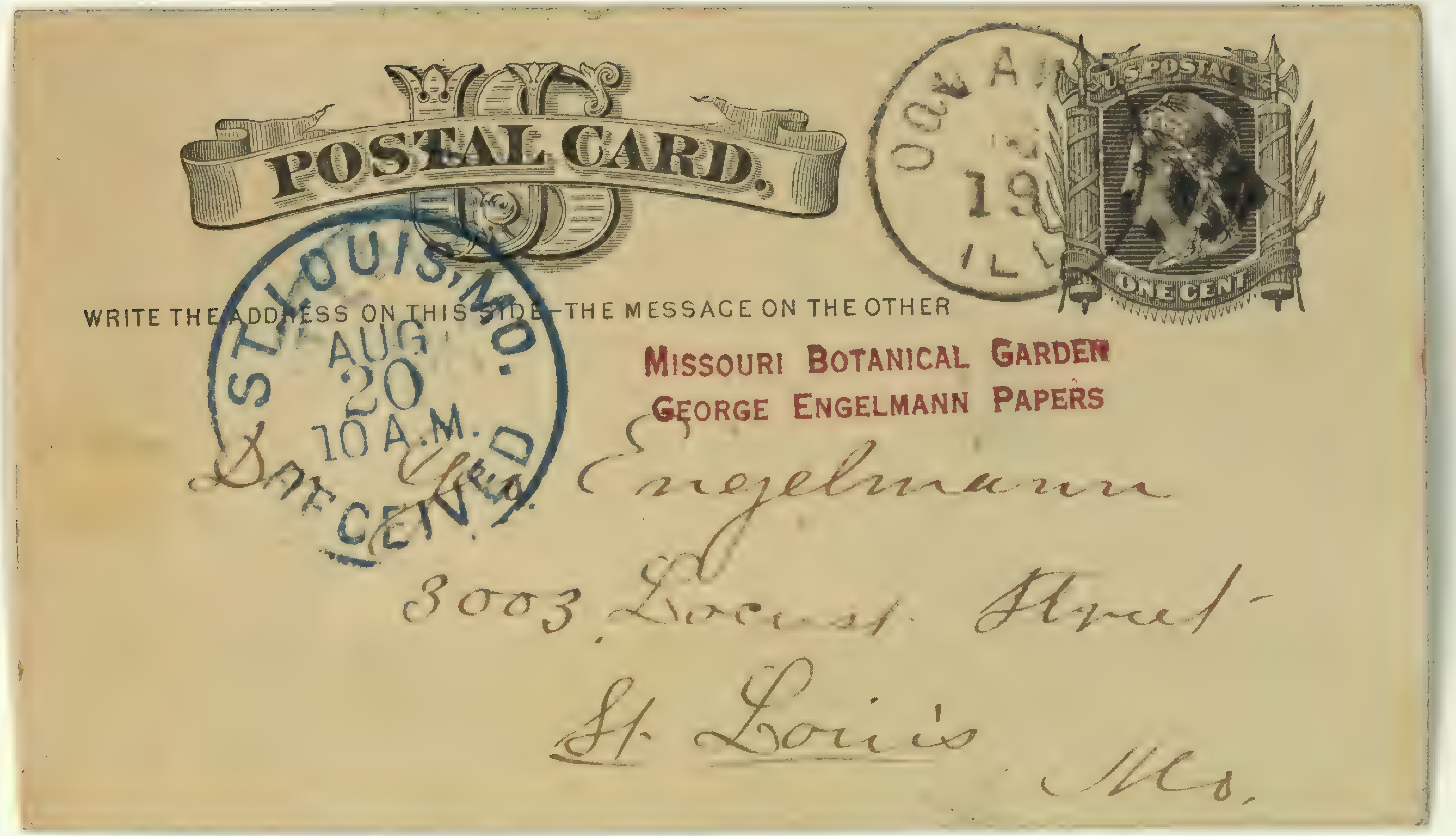

POSTAL CARD.

U.S. POSTAGE

ONE CENT

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19
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WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

ST. LOUIS, MO.
AUG
20
10 A.M.
RECEIVED

Dr. Geo. Engelmann
3003 Locust Street
St. Louis
Mo.

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Rec Jan 30
Ans same day

Albuquerque, New Mex.
Jan. 25. 1880.

Dear Dr. Engelmann,—

What is this which I have found now on Juniperus? I am wondering if it will be the Phoradendron juniperinum. It is quite abundant between Las Vegas and Santa Fé; the globose masses, commonly a foot in diameter, being very conspicuous on old trees.

I send a branch of the species it inhabits, which I take to be the var. monosperma of J. occidentalis. Am I right in this conjecture?

J. Virginiana (good sized trees) occurs sparingly in the same region; and in a single instance I saw a large tree of this species well burdened with the

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parasite; so that it does not confine itself wholly to the other species.

I do not know as this sending will find you at S. Louis. The last I heard of you you were East.

I lost my collections of 1877.— found them, this last fall (when I was at home and ready to distribute them) a blackened mass of mouldy rubbish.

I shall collect this Spring on the Gila, for a month or so. Please send me soon a postal to Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

As Always

Edw. L. Greene.

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Rec May 21st
Ans " 22 by P.C.

Silver City, May 11. 1880

My dear Doctor,

I had no idea the pine branchlet would have to go to you at last.
I had been out pine hunting for Prof. Sargent, and came in with the bunch and a cone, and, as I was writing to him, sent it that way, supposing he could tell me, at a glance what it was. I knew it looked like P. flexilis, only the tree and cones were much too large for the P. flexilis of my acquaintance. Next time I go there I'll try and send you a better representation of it.
I send you, to-day, some fresh specimens of Fouquieria splendens. These flowers [illegible] [illegible] also in the spring, two months ago, and I have

collected for the flowers [illegible]
since. Dr [illegible] says he found
some of the anthers in some
specimens missing from which
I inferred that they are dropping
to maturity, and also that they
are remarkably deciduous in
[illegible] I have not
[illegible] on the anthers [illegible]
I do not know what you will make
of the thing; but I send the
specimens enclosed, in hopes that
you will get them while they are
yet alive and healthy, with
flowers when you see my letter.
These specimens are poor, which
if I had rightly observed, are
as nearly in flower as I have been
able to find any; there is not
particle showing when the anthers
appear to have [illegible] burst &
pollen [illegible] with the [illegible]
which are the [illegible].
[illegible]

[illegible] having [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] L. [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] growth.
Grown at Home?
I almost crossed the flowers of L.
[illegible] this year, but to my grief
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
It is earlier than L. [illegible]
Just at flowering. The latter
is just come into full flower.
L. Canadense though growing
always at higher altitudes by
a thousand or two of feet,
flowers about ten days earlier.
[illegible] few flowers now of these
open but [illegible] these, L.
[illegible] will escape me.
The nearest locality is [illegible] mile
distant, and I cannot spend
[illegible] to go every week.
[illegible] I am too early, [illegible]
I observed that they often
[illegible] finished.
In the [illegible], [illegible]

on the north of me I have found
Q. Lebani, a new black oak allied
to Q. hypoleuca, which, from its
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
leaves we will have to call Q.
alnifolia.

In these mountains to the
Mediterranean evidently [illegible]
is replaced by other Oaks to be
something new, & call Q. Magellanica
having leaves [illegible] with like
those of Q. pachyphlaea, but having
one very large yellow seed only.
The habit of the tree is quite unlike
that of Q. pachyphlaea and
the bark is far as possible from
being like it, being very [illegible]
more so than that of any other
[illegible] [illegible]. Q. pachyphlaea
grows with it, but [illegible] evidently
does not occur there.
[illegible] expedition to these [illegible] districts
was made in great haste, too early in
the year. I was with a party of mine

2

printers. My intention was to leave you again this week on my own hook and prepared to make, and bring back specimens of the trees and plants which I until now is likely to find in flower. But, alas, the Indians! A frightful proportion of the prospectors who were in the Mogollons alive and at work two weeks ago, are now in their graves. Nevertheless others ~~are~~ going. Next week, a party of a dozen or more will go from here, and I am likely to accompany them; though I shall not dare to range about, away from camp, [illegible] freely.

I have two specimens, (all I could find after hours & days of careful search) of a new Asclepias which belongs near your A. involucrata though the floral characters are remarkably different. [illegible]

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before the distribution, lest somehow, some body else should carry your specimen of it, hence I will enclose it herewith; and on its account will have the letter registered.

It is a fine little acquisition which I overlooked entirely when I was here three years since. I am dissatisfied that I can not find a dozen specimens instead of a meagre four: one for you, one for Dr. Gray, one for Kew & one for myself.

Owe you a long letter. I think I acknowledged the receipt of your papers when they came.

In haste Yours

Edw. L. Greene.

Rec June 12
Ans same day

Silver City, New Mexico
June 3. [illegible]

My dear Doctor.

Thanks for your letter.
[illegible] the fragments enclosed, which I brought in 2 days, but my Phoradendron has not yet flowered. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is only *[illegible]chystichhana*. Then certainly the descriptions of that [illegible] are [illegible]

I [illegible]

[illegible]

in the [illegible]? [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

like this, ○ or this, ◻ or this ○ —

[illegible]

[illegible] !

I [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

in the [illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible]

My specimens [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]! (in the [illegible]

[illegible])

Then I thought "It looked
too scraggy for an alder."

I returned and through the
bush was young & sterile there
[illegible] oak, and there [illegible]
"It must be called Q. alnifolia."
[illegible]
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~
peculiar venation of [illegible]
[illegible] water in the way I came to
[illegible]
[illegible] drawing
the black oak bark on [illegible]
stems, the branchlets [illegible]
[illegible]
thing which makes me [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] all [illegible] words,
and feeling sure (as mortals
can feel) that I would visit
the place in time to see the
flowers. I did not, but
stay [illegible] a [illegible].
I had hardly got back [illegible]

[illegible] then [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

with Chihuahua [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]

accompanied [illegible]

[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] your [illegible]

through [illegible] the [illegible]

never attack the wagons.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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St Louis July 6

1880

Silver City, June 24,

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

Dear Doctor:

Your pleasant note of the 15th inst. has just come, and finds me hard at work trying to describe another new Asclepias; one related to A. quinquedentata, & A. Cutleri of Gray. I have also other notes on other species of the genus, in hand, & will before sending them to the Gazette, add what you suggest about the unhappily named A. nummalis, that is, it will take the name A. humilis, and amend the character and general account of the plant.

I would have been glad to have you name it A. Greenei but when a man can patch up his own blunders, he does not feel so cheap as when others do it for him; and, as I said before, the matter ~~will~~ comes to hand very naturally, in connection with the notes I am now engaged upon.

I went to the ~~Pinos~~ Pinos Altos Mountains on Tuesday for flowers of the Pinus; but came almost too late. However I got one or two twigs upon which the flowers were not gone by. It is a fine tree unknown to our lumbermen of the Burro mountains, though in the Pinos Altos & Mogollons it has the same range as P. ponderosa, the two growing together. Neither do our lumbermen know the fine groves of white oak (Q. gambelii) — trees 40 & 50

feet high and with trunks
1½ feet through which I
find in the Pinos Altos
Phoradendron juniperinum
not yet in flower.
It is not much like P. Californicum
with which you group it.
That flowers in Jan & Feb.
You gave me no Western
address so I send to St. Louis.
I have other things besides such
specimens which I want to send
you; but collecting takes most of
my spare time. You shall
however, have a parcel from
me, on your return from
the west. But why not come
here & get them on your
way back? I'll promise you a
drive to the Pinos Altos Mts.,
only 15 miles away, where you
shall see trees!
Indians now all quiet.
As Ever, E. L. Greene.

Rec Oct 14 in Berkeley
ans same day

Silver City. N. Mex.
Oct. 6. 1880

My Dear Doctor;

I am glad you found time, amid your journeyings, to write me so long and interesting a letter; but I can not understand why it should have been six days en route from Tucson, as I perceive by the post mark it has been.

Yes, you were in those Arizona Mts, at the very best season of the year; after the rains, & such splendid, continuous rains as this whole region has been blessed with this year. The reason you found no acorns of Quercus hypoleuca is probably this: you were too late! The tree does not occur within 15 miles of Silver city; and, at even that distance it occurs only in one direction, and I was not at the spot in time to get acorns. Even those of *Q. Emoryi* ripen & fall in July. Of the latter I have a few twigs with the nearly ripe fruits on them.

The one which you think to be *Q. reticulata* is I presume a more reticulated form of what I saw on the Mogollon Mts of N. Mex., last April, thought must be new, and intended to call *Q. alnifolia*. I have since seen a good deal more of it (in eastern Ariz.) & I find it quite variable. I have no doubt it *is* *Q. reticulata* H. B. K. I can send you acorns nearly grown, but not quite ripe.

That long peduncle is sometimes spiked *racemose* (!) a dozen or more acorns being crowded together

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upon the last two inches!! The peduncles, as I saw the tree, are longer, in many cases, than the leaves; 4 or 5 inches frequently, if not even longer! But then again, they are often very short, with only one or two fruits, like any other pedunculate oak.

I don't know how it came to pass that, in the Naturalist, I named *Pinus Chihuahuana* among the trees of this region. At any rate, I am now convinced there is no tree of the kind about here, except *P. edulis*.

But, in the San Francisco Mts. 120 - 130 miles west of here it is common, as is also *P. monophylla*, or at least, a pine like *edulis* with only one leaf in a place.

No one has yet seemed to notice, or mention a *Cupressus* which is the commonest of all trees in the San Francisco Mts(!) and also the largest, though not very large 40 - 50 feet high and 3 feet in diameter. What can it be?

I discovered weeks ago, that the white pine of the Pinos Altos Mts. is not separable to *P. flexilis*. I have sent wood specimens of it to Brookline recently; cones with ripe seeds I have on hand. Of the *Arbutus* you speak of I know nothing. *Arctostaphylos pungens* grows here, and is, with the exception of *Pterospora andromedea* (!) the sole representative of *Ericaceae* in this region I have met with. You make me, with your inspiring account of the Santa Rita country, resolve to go there next summer; yet *right here*, notwithstanding

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on its way to S. Louis before long. Or. do you need, & want, a full set of my plants?

I did not make many, and all are spoken for, already, though they are not all promised: four of them are wanted in Europe by parties to whom I have not yet said yes: & you can have one, of those four: (about 400 species in each) or, I can let you have a partial set: say 150, - 200 species which shall be very rich in my best things.

I doubt if I have answered all your questions. And now I will ask some.

Is it possible for me to obtain a copy of the Plantae Lindheimerianae or of Wislizenus Report? You, I suppose are most

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likely to know than any one
else. If you have a
copy to spare of either or
both; or of Sitgreaves & Stansbury
Ex. Bot. _do_ send me them
and let me pay you out of
my collections of this year,
which I know will do you
better than cash!
All the other papers on S. W.
Bot. I guess I have, & them
I could never see advertized.
You can keep this long epistle
to read at odd intervals (when
there is nothing better to be done)
until you have found its end.

As Always
E. L. Greene

Rec Oct 27th S Francisco
Ans — /28

Silver City, Oct. 20, 1880

My Dear Doctor;

Your favor of the 14th inst. is here. Of some of my new species I have no duplicates, of others I have extra ones over & above what go into the full sets. I shall send you these, as many of them as I can, together with whatever others are likely to be desirable with you; not bothering to make out a parcel of any particular number of species. This is just what I wanted to do; but not feeling sure that you would not want everything, I would not send off the last full set without consulting your wish.

Our edible-fruited Yucca
I have made nice flower & leaf
specimens of & have sent it
out as Yucca *baccata*, Torr. &
now your remarks have led me
to recur to the descriptions of
that species, & I suspect I
am wrong. There is no Yucca
here with "dark purple" fruit,
nor with fruit so small as that
of Y. *baccata* is said to be.
May be the fruit of that species is
wrongly described. In foliage
& habit there is no difference
between the one of this region &
that of S. Colorado. But I have
seen & eaten the fruit for the
first time, this year.
The color is as fair a green
when ripe as when half grown;
very sweet to the taste, but without
marked flavor save the sweetness.

I should never think of describing it as "synsepalous". The leaves are coarsely filamentose on the margin. As to the flower & leaf we have two varieties. A narrower leaved one the flowers of which are larger and *campanulate*; (not common): & a broader leaved one, with smaller corollas contracted at the mouth, so that the flower is sub-globose; but I think the two pass into each other by gradations.

My shrubby *Asclepias* is, by the character of the dead flowers I worked out, distinct enough from any form of *verticillata* & *Mexicana*: the hood being a *lanceolate*, flat (petaloid) thing, with a very short hook for a horn, attached to its very base.

I doubt about this oak's being well separable to *Q. Douglasii*; the leaves of all forms of it are *spinous-dentate* if dentate at all; merely undulate margins are, I think, not to be found here.

About the "*Q. pungens*, common in N. Arizona" I know nothing unless ours is that; but here it is commonly a good sized tree; but often fruiting most abundantly as a shrub. *All* our white oak acorns are rather uncommonly sweet. This reminds me that our *Q. Gambelii*, (or rather var. of *undulata*) ripens its acorns a month later than does the evergreen species. Just now its *leaves* are ready to fall, & are as beautiful a yellow, nearly, as those of the aspen, which turn, and fall at the same time. I *do wish* you could have been with me in the higher Pinos Altos Mts. where this

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S. Lake City 20 Oct.

oak is so abundant and of so fine a growth. They tell me its wood is for an oak very tough (!) almost as good as hickory; and that is very different from the common quality of western white oaks.

On the highest summits of the San Francisco Mts was an oak without trace of fruit, which appeared to me to be nothing but an alpine state of Q. chrysolepis; the leaves were yellow beneath, and all very spinous; but I made no specimens. I had too many other things to carry, before I came to it.

Of the Cupressus. I carried boughs in my hand over nearly the whole of a terrible day's tramp and toward evening, in the excitement consequent upon my finding that Asclepias, I forgot them; leaving them upon the ground by the last *bush* of *milkweed*; (if you can allow that phrase.)

So you think I could mistake a Juniperus for a Cupressus! Well; I *did* during the first two hours of my climbing up through those forests, pass the *Cupressus* by as a *Juniperus*: saying to myself that it was probably a new state of J. *Californica*. The fruits (what I afterwards found to be such) I took for mere excrescences, until accident brought one of them so near my eyes that I saw the outline of the scales. When I had cut one of the balls in two, & in so doing cut some of the *seeds* through so that the white kernel was visible, I yielded to con-

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-viction that here was a tree of
which even the *genus* was
new to me.
The bark is fibrous, & darker
& more coarsely fissured than
that of *Juniperus* *Californica*;
the foliage & twigs are very *like*
those of J. *pachyphlœa*; the
perfectly spherical cones are
just about an inch in
diameter! Now what
is it? I shall go out
to those mountains again in
November I think & then
you shall see specimens.
Herborizing *hereabouts* is
now nearly at an end; indeed
quite so; yet the last
week has furnished me
no less than three new
species: 1st *Hieracium* *carneum*
which may be the *H.* *longi-*
-pilum of Pl. Wright, but

whose leaves are much more densely pilose than those of *longipilum*, & its flowers are so deep a *flesh* color (!) that I almost hesitated between *purpureum* & *carneum* for a name. Except as to color there is no ambiguity about the genus: & *H. albiflorum* & this are manifestly close allies.

2d. *Baccharis serrulata*, a little tufted herb of the size & foliage of *Oenothera serrulata* & 3d *Hedeoma linifolia*, allied to *H. hyssopifolia*, yet distinct as can be; as smooth as a flax and with none of the pennyroyal odor at all.

Well: I will have a parcel ready & will mail it to S. Louis soon.

If you find any of those papers for me, please *register* when you mail them. No unregistered matter is safe on its way hither; & *such* things are very precious. Adieu. E. L. Greene.

Recd S Fr. Nov 15
ans St Louis Dec 16

Silver City. New Mexico
Nov. 4. 1880

My Dear Dr. Engelmann;

Yours of Oct 28 is in. I have hunted out the former letter & read your note on Cupressus from above Phoenix, which, having been written upon the back of the envelope, I wholly overlooked, conspicuous though it is.

No, my tree of the S. F. Mts. must be quite different from that. The youngest trees had fibrous bark. In size & shape it resembles the Rocky Mt. form of Pseudotsuga; the largest trees were perhaps 4 feet through & 70 feet high. a beautiful tree, forming dense forests on the north sides of that ruggedest & most inaccessible of U.S. mountain ranges. And what I now write is after having made a second visit to the locality. It is only a three days drive, with good horses, to the base of the Mts; but from there up to the top, is a journey which having made twice, I think I shall never repeat. I am a good climber & a strong man; but from my climb up to the Cupressus woods I returned so completely exhausted that I fell into a nervous chill, & subsequent fever which kept me to bed for a couple of days, & prematurely ended my purposed thorough exploration of the forests of those mountains.

But I brought back good specimens of the Cupressus. I have sent some to Sargent & others go out in certain fascicles to other correspondents, under the name C. Arizonica. but my tickets can be recalled if you think this identical with the Mexican Cupressus whose fruit is not known.

I also obtained twigs & a few acorns of the oak which I had taken for Chrysolepis. I guess it is the Q. pungens of which you speak. I enclose leaves; and will put a good sized branch & a few acorns (imperfect ones) into the parcel which I will mail by & by to St Louis. Whatever it may be, it is surely distinct from our Silver City tree.

Yes, Q. hypoleuca grows plentifully, but as a mere bush, on the summits of those mountains. Here in N. Mex., it is commonly a nice, very handsome tree.

My botanizing was very interesting this time, late though it was in the season. The perpendicular faces of the hard, porphyritic cliffs, that form the top of the range, was adorned with tufts of a small

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shrubby *Bigelovia* (*B. rupestris*, I label it) in full bloom. Lower down I found two bushes of an undescribed *Brickellia* with small, deltoid and very gummy leaves, which I call *B. glutinosa*. But the most interesting of all my compositae of the journey is a new *Riddellia*, which becomes, I believe, the third member of the genus; rays very large, & heads solitary at the ends of long naked branches; akenes with a few bristly hairs: a strongly marked species indeed; & will, I suppose, strengthen the genus.

My pine-bush *Asclepias* had, on Oct. 30, shed its seeds, & was in a second season of flowering! so I got the flowers! But; alas, for my ambition, I suspected, as soon as I examined the fully developed flowers, that the shrubby & evergreen character of *A. Linaria* of Cavanilles, had never been noted, & that this might prove to be that plant: *Now*, Dr. Gray, (to whom I had sent a twig with follicle) sends me a letter from Europe, saying it *is* *that*!

I must put in here a little twig of a little *Phoradendron* which I found growing on *Juniperus californica* (?) in the S. J. Mts. It appears to be unlike anything described in

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in the books, & I am sending it out ticketed
P. Arizonicum, n. sp. Qu'en pensez vous?

As Ever Yours

Edw. L. Greene.

Pin. Torreyana on Santa Rosa Isl. [illegible]
— [illegible]

Rec Dec 28th
ans by P.C. Dec 31

Silver City. Dec 20, 1880

My Dear Doctor;

Dr. Parry writes that you have returned to the East; & this intelligence spurs me up to finish up the century of my plants which I have, some time since begun to send you.

I give notes on some of the species now sent. viz.

Tradescantia Neo-Mexicana. which I can easily imagine to have been confounded with some forms of T. Virginica, which is also common here. But this plant is distinct from that by the rhizome having thick yellow tubers at its joints!

245. a common plant, but I know not what it ought to be called.

The cones of the "white pine" were gathered in Sept. 17.

Brickellia glutinosa seeds
to be compared with B. baccharidea Gray.
I do not feel quite sure that it is
distinct from that species
288. I have no name for: have you?
I send now, flowers of Asclepias
pinifolia, but Dr Gray now
thinks it is A. Linaria, Cav.
Talinum humile. The leaves
+ the peduncles lie flat upon
the ground! That they appear
otherwise in the dried specimens
is owing to the fact that the
plants were held by the roots,
with the tops in boiling water
until they were killed, and could
hardly be made to assume their
natural, horizontal position.
Flowers yellow (but not seen open)
Portulaca ~~lanceo~~ scutellata. I should
have taken this for your P.
lanceolata, which is said to

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been winged sepals. But
this thing has *no* sepals!
But a *continuous*, *scarious*
rim all around the top of
the capsule. The plant is
wholly erect.

Linum perenne var *annuum*.
Abundant on highlands, blooming
maturing its seeds and *dying*, before
true L. perenne on the adjoining
low lands, comes into flower!
But I do not find it to differ
otherwise from the type.

Linum *Neo-Mexicanum*: I can
find no account of any flax at
all like this, & therefore take
it to be undescribed.

But quite a number of the
plants in the parcel, which
I have given new names to
many turn out to have been
already described. *Others* I

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I feel very certain about and have published in the Bot. Gazette. as you will see in past + forthcoming numbers of that magazine.

The parcel contains, what you desired, the essence of my $40.00 (400 species) sets.

If you wish to pay me cash for them just send a $10.00 post office order, + that will suffice. But if you have books for me, first deduct from the $10.00 the price of them. Remember I desire much a copy of Plant. Lindh.

Your notes + comments on my parcels will be what I shall value more than almost anything else.

Sincerely Yours

Edw. L. Greene.

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Rec Jan 3 1881
Ans — 4

Silver City. Dec. 25. 1880

My Dear Doctor:

Your letter of the 16th has just come in. Yes. I perceive that I have omitted, by accident, quite a number of the things I meant to send you, and there will be another parcel made up & sent you soon. I was sorry, after I had sent the parcel, that I had let those Euphorbia tickets go to you, on which I had written new names; for I felt confident that most of them would, upon a more leisurely & careful study of them, turn out to be already described. If you supposed me to have distributed the lot, to my correspondents on both sides of the ocean, under those names, you ought to have given me a "blowing up".

But my Euphorbiae are still undistributed.

The one I called E. fimbriolata I did think was surely new, and can not tell how I overlooked your name & char. of it in the Mex. Bound.

The one I called E. aurita I could also find no account of in the books.

You will, before this, have received my second parcel. My Asclepias pinifolia, of which you have the best specimens in existence, is to stand! Dr. Hooker says it is not A. Linaria.

I shall answer your questions in a few days. E. L. G.

Yes: you sent me, years ago, a pretty good set of your Junci.

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Rec Febr 9
[illegible]

E. setiloba Pr. A Ac. V 364 1881

Silver City, Jan 25;

My Dear Doctor;

I have been once more looking over my Euphorbiae. My 265, which you say is "my E. setiloba of Bot. Mex Bound." I can no more find any account of it in Bot. Mex. Bound, or any where else than I could before I sent it to you. You must have erred in your quoting of the place where you published it! And I can't guess where that can have been.

Official notice of the delivery to you of my second parcel, came long ago, but no word from yourself has been received. Hope you are not in ill health.

As Ever. E. L. Greene.

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Rec March 14
Ans — 22

Silver City, March 3. 1881.

My Dear Doctor:

Your letter of the 23d is here, and the "promised plants" are still in their places, (or rather lack of places) in my mixed up bundles. I have for two weeks, been busy with the remains of my Yreka Cal. coll. of 1876. The specimens, kindly & long since called for, were getting old & brittle; & I must now distribute or lose them, & in view of the wondrous lot of n. sp. which have been turned up by Watson, Gray & others during the 4 years the collection is too fine to be suffered, in any part, to go to waste. But they are nearly out of the way, and then I will come to what is left of 1880s plants. Some of the bundles, which I had not examined with any care until lately, have turned out near a half dozen unlooked-for n. sp. In *Caryophyllaceæ*, with the Drymarias I had inadvertently mixed a fine new *Mollugo* (*M. glauca*, Greene) With the *Amaranti* I find an undescribed one, well marked, having a very much ruffled leaf-margin; A. crispus I will call it, I guess. Two Atriplices for which I can find no descriptions Mr. Watson in his good time will name and publish I presume. Of each of these & some more n. sp. duplicates are reserved to help make out a little parcel which I have still to keep you waiting for. You have not mentioned the two Pentstemons both allied to P. barbatus which I sent you as n. sp. One of them P. pinifolius, is clear enough; & the other I have no doubt about; for I am very familiar with very many forms of P. barbatus. I guess I will publish this under a different name from the one I put in your ticket. P. angustifolius, is good, to be sure, ~~b~~ and Nuttall's having used it for a species now obsolete, does not, I suppose prevent its being well used again. However; my plant is distinguished among Pentstemons by ~~a~~ very few-flowered racemes — only one flower to each pair of bracts! I will therefore call it P. pauciflorus.

You still appear to have a doubt concerning Talinum humile! A plant with leafless, dichotomous scapes, how can such a thing seem a variety of the strictly caulescent axillary-flowered T. aurantiacum? The plant would have passed for Calandrinia pygmaea as easily as possible, if its scapes had been fewer-flowered & the corollas purple instead of yellow. Perhaps my species will be in print in Bot. Gaz. by the time this reaches you, and I know that when you have studied well your specimens, you will not scold me for a self-willed & conceited opponent of your always to be respected views.

I am not on very good ground for Cactaceae: too much elevated: Opuntia arborescens & two or three large Platopuntia are conspicuous. I find also in Pinos Altos Mts an apparently new Platopuntia, very small, not branched, (acaulescent) and pretty smooth, the joints shaped , flowers small, orange-colored, fruits smooth.

It is so small that I can send you a whole plant, & will try & get & send you one some time this spring, unless you will come and get it yourself. How I wish you would do that! All you great botanists go all around me, when you get out, & yet you all know that wherever I go I get on the very best of ground!

Do come and visit me this spring. It is

the matter of a couple of hundred miles (all but 40 of it by rail) from Silver City to the Arizona cactus deserts.

My hair is about as gray as yours (though my years are but 37) and the Apaches will respect us, if they overhaul us!

But I am, with this long letter, trespassing on your time & my own! *Peucedanum nudicaule* is in bloom in my front yard, and I know by that, that up in the cañons I could get good specimens of *Anemone decapetala* & flowering ones of our *Draba Mogollonica*, and yet I have full three weeks of herbarium work to do.

Parry is still detained in S. Cal. waiting & watching for *Hesperocallis*. I fear he will, as usual, defer, until so late that he will have no time to come to me.

Expect the parcel within ten days.

You have not yet found me the spare copy of Pl. Lindh.?

Well: if you do find it *remember*: that is all.

Sincerely Yours

Edw. L. Greene

Rec March 26

Silver City. March. 18. 1881

My Dear Doctor;

Yesterday I registered to you a small parcel containing the pine flowers, & what I take for flowering spec. of the Phoradendron. I am afraid the latter will reach you too nearly pulverized to be of much use; and of the pine I find I have only the male flowers, and those rather old.

I am not able to convince Mr. Watson that the "*Amarantus crispus*" is distinct from *A. albus*, and therefore I will not publish it. He may be correct. The *Mollugo* he has found to correspond exactly with *M. Cerviana* Seringe of the tropics. But it is certainly indigenous here, and rather common, even abundant on plains & mountain sides, remote from traveled roads. *M. verticillata* grows here, but only by way-sides as if introduced.

The *Atriplex* Mr. W. has not yet named. Of the new *Oldenlandia* I had but three nice specimens of which 1 sent to Kew, 1 to Cambridge and the 3d I reserve, sending you only two or three little plants barely in flower; but few of my correspondents get can such.

Mr. Watson complains, and I doubt not with some reason, about my scattering my n. sp. through so many papers. I have enclosed him, as I now do to you, separate sheets which can be kept together, and thus perhaps be more readily referred to.

Very Sincerely Yours

Edw. L. Greene.

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Rec April 9th

Greene

Silver City. 28. March. 1881.

My Dear Doctor:

Your letter of the 22d is just in, but for the present will have to be replied to very briefly. I am to be off in an hour, on my first botanical expedition, of this season.

I will do the best I can for you in the way of notes & material of the oaks.

I am sure that, in my former communications I have confounded *Q. grisea* & *Q. reticulata* as one species. The transitions of them from one to the other in the S. Francisco mountains are, as I have it in my mind, very complete. But, since you distinguish them, I must look them up again. Yes: I saw, too late in the day, that my "San Francisco Mt." tickets might be misunderstood. It is the range along the River of that name, a long chain of Mts, including Mt. Graham. which is known in these parts as the S. F. Mts. Those of the maps are the "*White* Mts."

Your word of caution about the *Amaranti* must needs be heeded. Mr. Watson does not see that my proposed *A. crispus* is more than a var. of *A. albus*; and so I leave the matter, until I can study the plant in fresh specimens.

Of *Talinum humile* I do not think I sent you an inferior specimen; that is to say, I guess there was fruit on it as near maturity as any I obtained; so that you could see what the seed is.

You long since asked me about Cucurbitaceæ, and I think I forgot to answer.

I have observed;

1st & 2d, the two *Elateria - Coulteri* & *Wrightii*

3d & 4th the two *Cucurbitæ*, *perennis* & *digitata*(?)

5th, a thing somewhat similar to these *Cucurbitæ* in aspect; but with softer undulate foliage, a long-tubed flower, and soft-shelled fruit.

6th A *Megarrhiza* (!!!) has just come in to me, (a flowering branch) from those S. F. Mts, almost in New Mexico!

The leaf-lobes and the pubescence indicate clearly enough what, from the habitat, we might expect, a n. sp. and I wonder if I shall be furnished with the fruit in its season.

The *Pentstemon* which I at first ticketed *P. angustifolius, Greene*, I have now made out character of with the name *P. pauciflorus*; for I discover that there is, in all my specimens, but one flower to each *pair* of *bracts*. I do not seem able to think of a better name. I find both these n. sp. by the flowers closely allied to *barbatus*, but the habit in both cases is widely different.

Dr Gray defies me to get characters by which to distinguish my *Polemonium flavum* from those forms of *caeruleum* which approach *foliosissimum*, and I find them *easily* in the *shape* and *color* of the corollas, and feel safe in resting its claim to specific rank on these.

None of the others ever show such long-pointed, never at all rotate-spreading corolla-lobes, while the red-yellow color is also a good mark I think.

In Haste, Yours as always,

E. L. Greene.

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Rec July 7
Ans same day

Berkeley, California
1st July, 1881.

My Dear Doctor;

I want to ask, (and you can answer by post card) if you recognize the seeds inclosed, as those of *Sparganium ramosum*? The plant appears to answer well to the description of that species, save that it is of much larger growth, ranging from three to seven feet in height.

Though no *Sparganium* whatever is anywhere accredited to the coast of California this thing is not rare.

I find it in a salt-marsh

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at Berkeley, not a stone's throw from the beach; and again in great abundance in the upper part of Napa Valley, more particularly about the sulphur springs at Calistoga. Dr. Parry and I have made each a single specimen for our own herbaria; but bulky as it is, and awkward to handle, I must make at least one more for you! It strikes me as an interesting thing to have found here. The same marshes are full of another plant not accredited to Cal. i.e. *Lythrum Hyssopifolia* (or *L. hyssopifolium*, whichever the proper appellation may be). Dr. Parry and I are sifting the Navarretia section of Gilia, in which we seem to have one or two or three more well characterized species than are in the books; and I am convinced that the difficulties will never be straightened out but by study of fresh plants. We have just brought in what may possibly be the G. *viscidula*, whose long exserted stamens are not only unequally inserted, but as strongly declined as in any *Polemonium*! I observed last summer that *Collomia Thurberi* has not only just such stamens as that, but also a very strongly bilabiate corolla! It seems to me that *Collomia* cannot hold out, as a genus, much longer; but its species must be distributed among the various sections of Gilia. These things, however, you are not, I believe, specially interested

in. I hope you have by this time recovered a good degree of health.
Let me know in what way I can, from these shores, assist in any of your own studies by gathering material.

Very Truly Yours
Edw. L. Greene.

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Rec Dec 13th
ans Febr 28

Berkeley, California
Dec. 7. 1881.

My Dear Doctor:

Mr. Pringle has just communicated to me your suggestions about my Cupressus Arizonica. It has been collected this year by Rusby, Lemmon and Pringle, and I have seen specimens in each instance. It is all one thing; but I have made no move towards printing the species. My reason has been that, last Spring Mr. Watson wrote me he was about to monograph the genus, and there was a possibility that my tree would turn up as being known from

central or northern
Mexico, and already named.
So I left my proposed n. sp.
in his hands; but if there
is any hope of your getting at
the same task, and finishing
a monograph ahead of Mr.
Watson I would say the same
to you. Do what you wish
with my tree and with
its proposed name.
The matter of a name, as
to whether geographical, personal
or descriptive, does not to me
seem a matter of so very great
importance. But even if it
were more important than
most botanists consider it, it
seems to me that if my
species is to stand, the
name should be kept, for
the simple reason that it
is already, in a manner

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published. My sets of N. Mex.
plants all contain the
species, and the name
"*C. Arizonica*, Greene, n. sp."
So it exists, thus ticketed
in all the herbaria in
the U. S. and in the
principal ones of Europe.
Should it be *printed* under
another name, this fact
would apparently necessitate
the quoting of my "*C. Arizonica*",
almost or quite, as a synonym.
You will see in the Jan.
Torr. Bulletin, my account
of a "lot" of new *Hemizonias*
and other Calif. compositae.
There are specimens of most
of them for you, and I
hope to find leisure in
which to pick them out
and mail them to you

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in a week or two.
Sincerely Yours,
Edw. L. Greene.

Lemmon writes to Gray Dec 1st

Greene marked many of my plants (when he examined them with Parry) as n. sp. and now declares it an act of meanness to send them east to have them named! --- Rusby, Parish & Pringle [illegible] send me things to describe and I publish more new things than Watson, Engelman Eaton, Porter, Vasey and all other botanists have for the last 4 months. etc.

Kellogg also upbraids me for sending plants east for determination. — — —

Greene is rushing wildly into print, makes often mistakes, but hits often new things and is fast becoming an authority.

Rec April 6
an — 11

Greene wrote Oct 6 1880 of the discovery of Cypress, but had no specimens. Oct 20 had no specimens: Nov 4 collected it, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Berkeley, Calif. Mar. 31, 1882.

My Dear Doctor:

Your letter of Feb. 28 became mislaid, and I have but just this hour stumbled upon it in a place where I had not thought to look for it. You seem now to be of the opinion that there is but one species of Cupressus in Arizona; and you also claim to have been the "first to recognize, and name the species;" but have you not forgotten? It was on the second day

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of Sept. 1880 that I came into the forest of the new *Cupressus*. I at once reported the thing to you. It was as late as Oct. 28 that you wrote to me, from Berkeley, that you had seen specimens of what was probably still another n. sp. from Arizona, and for which you proposed the name of *C. laevicaulis*.

The tree you described in that letter was "8-10 feet through and 25-30 feet high, with smooth, scaling bark much like manzanita."

But my tree, from another part of the territory is never half as thick, and usually

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GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

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twice as high, with
bark as shreddy as
that of any juniper;
I mean that of the trunk;
that of the branches
is scaly!
I suspect that the accounts
given you of the dimensions
bark &c of the "C. lanicaulis"
was erroneous, and that
we have but one Ariz. species.
But was not I first
to see the thing, and to
name it C. Arizonica?
If I really was not, of course
I can recall it, by writing
to every body, on both sides
of the Atlantic, who has
my specimens, with my
name. That Mr.
Lemmon has published

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my name, with his account of the tree, in that popular journal, the "Californian", might, however, be thought sufficient to fix it: though my common sense would seem to indicate that a manuscript name, upon labels in the principal herbaria of the world, would be more to the point, as an argument to retain it.

I believe you do not study the Compositae, but I have wished some of my new tarweeds to have a place in your herbarium, and so have mailed them, with a few other rarities in the same order.

As Ever Sincerely Yours

Edw. L. Greene.

Rec Sept 19th
an — 27

Berkeley. California
Sept. 13. 1882.

My Dear Doctor:-

I send herewith a specimen each of an oak and a dodder which I can not identify. Both were brought by Prof. Hilgard from the north, as you will see by the tickets. He desires the names of all the plants collected on that vacation tour of his, for publication; and, as I am his assistant in botany at the University, and the

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one to whom he looks for
the names of things in
this recent collection. I take
the liberty of sending you,
for him, these specimens.
The oak does not appear to
me to be exactly your *Q.
Breweri*, yet the question
is, what shall we call it?
Were the twigs from Colorado
or New Mexico, they would
be easily disposed of. But
Q. undulata forms are not
accredited to Oregon; nor
to be expected thence.
Prof Hilgard assures me
the plants are mere bushes—
not small trees even.

Sincerely Yours,
Edw. L. Greene.